

action; effective to allay itching humors of the scalp; effective to remove all the germ-laden coating from the tongue; and effective to insure a healthy mouth; effective when used in connection with Sayman's Healing Salve as a treatment, remedy and cure for tetter, pimples, old sores, all forms of scalp and skin diseases, piles, itching piles, pile tumors, and aching feet; effective to insure healthy skin in dogs and other pets; and effective when used in connection with Sayman's Healing Salve as a treatment, remedy, and cure for grease heels, sweat warts, and running sores in horses.

On March 16, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$1,000 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24514. Adulteration and misbranding of Epsom salt tablets. U. S. v. Martin Gottsegen, Harry Gottsegen, and Alfred Gottsegen (Universal Merchandise Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$50. (F. & D. no. 31523. Sample nos. 42923-A, 42924-A, 43166-A, 43167-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug tablets which were labeled to convey the impression that they were Epsom salt tablets prepared in accordance with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. The article was adulterated and misbranded because it contained added phenolphthalein and was further misbranded since there is no standard of quality for Epsom salt tablets in the pharmacopoeia.

On May 24, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Martin Gottsegen, Harry Gottsegen, and Alfred Gottsegen, copartners trading as the Universal Merchandise Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 4 and July 1, 1933, from the State of Illinois into the State of New York of quantities of Epsom salt tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Display card) "Gold Seal [or "Tip Top"] Epsom Salt Tablets * * * U. S. P. Standard Quality"; (envelope) "contains $\frac{1}{4}$ Grain of Phenolphthalein."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be Epsom salt tablets, namely, a product composed exclusively of Epsom salt, and it was represented to conform to the standard of quality laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia; whereas it did not consist exclusively of Epsom salt, but did consist in part of phenolphthalein, and there is no standard of quality for Epsom salt tablets laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "U. S. P. Standard Quality", borne on a display carton shipped with the article, and the statement "Epsom Salt Tablets", borne on the display carton and on the envelop enclosing the article, were false and misleading in that they represented that the article was Epsom salt tablets, namely, a product composed exclusively of Epsom salt, and that it conformed to the standard of quality laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas it did not consist exclusively of Epsom salt but did consist in part of phenolphthalein, and there is no standard of quality for Epsom salt tablets laid down in the pharmacopoeia.

On March 28, 1935, the defendants entered pleas of guilty and the court imposed fines totaling \$50.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24515. Misbranding of J-W-D Blood Purifier. U. S. v. James W. Dorman (Dorman Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Defendant fined \$100 and placed on probation for 18 months. (F. & D. no. 32143. Sample no. 39848-A.)

This case was based on the interstate shipment of a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On July 31, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against James W. Dorman, trading as the Dorman Chemical Co., Concord, N. C., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about June 1, 1933, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Georgia of a quantity of J-W-D Blood Purifier which was misbranded. Enclosed in each package of the product was a bottle containing a liquid, an envelope containing white pills, and a tin box containing blue pills and gelatin capsules.